





# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, March 13, 1846.

**Acknowledgment of Favors.**—We tender our sincere thanks to Mr. Brown, Editor of the Chronicle, for his kindly tendering the use of his press to us on Wednesday last, in consequence of the breaking of our own. By the use of the Chronicle press we are enabled to issue our paper on the regular day, otherwise we would have been compelled to be a day late in our publication.

## NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

The County Court, now in session, have assessed the following Taxes for the year 1845:—

On the Poll.	
County Tax,	27 cents.
Poor " "	25 "
School " "	10 "
State " (not laid by Court),	82
On the \$100 value of Land.	
County Tax,	5 cents.
Poor " "	6 "
School " "	4 "
State " (not laid by Court),	6 "

The following gentlemen have been elected Inspectors for the ensuing two years:—

NAVAL STORES.	
For the Town.	
D. McMillan,	D. A. Lamont,
Jesse Bowden,	John S. James,
Wm. R. Larkins,	John C. Bowden.
For the County.	
James A. Bunting,	Peter M. Walker,
Alfred Alderman,	John Larkins.
James L. Corbett,	

## FOR LUMBER AND TIMBER.

Abraham Sherwood, Robert Maxwell,  
James Alderman, David Cashwell,  
Isaham Peterson, John J. Register,  
Alex'r Mathews, James T. Morris,  
Arch'd Black, James A. King,  
Wm. DeBerniere, John McLaughlin.

Clinton Steam Saw Mill, N. E. Brickhouse,  
Harrison " " S. D. Wallace,  
Northrop " " Henry Grooves,  
Phenix, " " W. C. Thurston.

**THE EVERGREEN.**—This is a new boat which has just made her first trip down the Cape Fear. She takes her station in the Henrietta steam boat line. This line now consists of three steamers. The steamer Evergreen is built chiefly of juniper, is 121 feet long, 22 feet wide, 6 feet 5 inches deep, and draws with wood and water on board, 18 inches, and is the ugliest boat we ever saw. She was modelled and built in Fayetteville. She has a double engine of 60 or 70 horse power. Ugly as she is, she will answer an admirable purpose when the river is low, which is often the case in the summer.

Severe snow storms have been experienced north of the Potomac lately, which caused the delay of the U. S. Mails for several days at a time. In the Eastern States it has been tremendous. The weather, here, is delightful. Just at this time, and we hope it may continue so.

**CONGRESS.**  
The Oregon question was under discussion in the Senate up to our latest dates. The House of Representatives was engaged in discussing the various appropriation bills, and also some matters of no universal importance.

We have devoted a considerable space to Foreign news and extracts from British journals, in order to show our readers what the people across the water have to say with regard to the course of this country on the Oregon question.

**Map of Texas, Oregon, and California.**—A few copies of Mitchell's new Map of Texas, Oregon & California may be had at the Journal office. The above work is well gotten up, and has been highly commended by the American press generally. We have but a few copies, and those desirous to procure a copy would do well to call soon.

**The Petersburg Republican** has come out in a new dress, and makes quite as neat an appearance as any paper we exchange with. Success to the Republican.

From the Richmond Enquirer  
We cannot conceal our regrets at the truly mortifying scene in the Senate on Thursday, between Messrs. Haywood, Hannegan, and Allen, all members of the Democratic party. The Whigs will gloat over the event as full of promise of Democratic dissensions and final ruin. In these days, they have really so little political comfort, that we can hardly envy them this little crumb from the Democratic table. But at the same time we cannot view with approbation the angry bickerings between Democratic Senators, who ought to know that they were sent to Washington to carry out the great measures of the Republican party, and that they have no justification for perilling, in their personal feelings, the success of our cause. If we remain united, and move on quietly and solemnly to the consummation of our principles, we are invincible. But if our great men, who ought to give the tone to the country, shall fall out among themselves, because of their peculiar views on a national question, we will at once be in the power and at the mercy of our opponents; our political principles will be proscribed, and a long reign of misrule ensue upon our late brilliant, and, as we had hoped, permanent victory. Such dissensions, too, endanger the honorable and pacific adjustment of the Oregon question itself. If the political friends of the President do not stand by him in his recommendations, the moral force of the Administration, as evidenced by the effect of the message, will be frittered away. Great Britain will watch the divisions in our councils and among our people, and will rise higher and higher in her demands. On the other hand, if the President shall be sustained by Congress in his wise measures, Great Britain will see no other alternative but to come forward with propositions, which, while securing our just rights, will bring to the two countries peace and the blessings of commercial intercourse. Upon every ground, then, whether of political advantage or national benefit, the Republican members of Congress should stand together and add the moral force of their union to the efforts of the Administration. The people have demanded certain acts to be done—and will visit with their displeasure, those representatives, high their position, who shall defeat, personal disagreements, the great ob-

Republican party.

We cannot but regret the course taken by Mr. Hannegan in denouncing, even hypothetically, the President. We like the distinguished Senator from Indiana for his many fine qualities. We believe him to be honest and conscientious. We know him to be eloquent and ardent in behalf of what he considers right. But, on this occasion, his warm feelings carried him a step beyond discretion. He should have recollected, that while he himself fully represented the voice of his own State, Mr. Polk had been called by the people of the whole Union to his elevated but responsible station, and that he had taken the oath to support the Constitution, and maintain the best interests of his country. Was it right, then, in Mr. H., to denounce Mr. Polk in advance of his action, especially upon what he incorrectly understood to be the personal revelations of the President to Mr. Haywood? From the following passages in the Union, it seems that in giving his opinions as to the probable course of the President, Mr. Haywood drew his impression from public documents, which are open to the construction of every citizen. Mr. Hannegan did not so understand him; but he did not show a little too much excitement, when, upon his assumed state of facts, he went on warmly to charge the President with the basest conduct, should he act differently from what he (Mr. Hannegan) construed his public declarations to mean?

"Mr. Haywood, of North Carolina, spoke of the President's views in regard to the Oregon. He contended that Mr. Polk would and should, compromise on the 49th parallel of latitude, in case Great Britain should renew the offer which the President had made to her during the last Summer. When he concluded his speech, Messrs. Hannegan, of Indiana, and Allen, of Ohio, rose to ask the Senator from North Carolina, whether they were to understand him as speaking authoritatively of the President's views, and whether he was prepared to compromise on the 49th degree. We shall not repeat the expressions which were employed by the three Senators, nor remark on the manner in which the questions were propounded and answered. Upon the whole, Mr. Haywood declined answering any catechisms, except by repeating the remarks which he had made in his speech.

"May we be permitted to say, that we did not ourselves understand Mr. Haywood as intending to speak authoritatively in the name of the President, except from the printed documents. We say, with all respect, that no man, out of this Cabinet, is authorized to speak *ex cathedra* for him on this delicate and important question. He has expressed his opinions in his own message, and through the letters of the Secretary of State. We presume that no one has a right to speak for him from the documents which he has submitted to his country. His future course must be judged by his past conduct. Mr. Allen was himself interrogated the other day upon this question, by the Senator from Maryland, and Mr. A. referred to the President's documents for his answer. We can entertain no doubt that such was the meaning of the Senator from North Carolina; and nothing but the extraordinary character of the passing scene promptly prevented him from making a similar prompt explanation. But the scene is over, and we have no doubt, any little irritation, and all hasty remarks, have passed with it. The generous spirit of the Senators will prevent their repetition. They are all the friends of the President. No evanescent remarks will sever him from his course, nor disturb that self-balanced equanimity of spirit which graces the Chief Magistrate, who is determined to do his duty, amid all the difficulties that beset his path, whether they proceed from political enemies or his friends at home, or from the cabinets of foreign nations."

**FOREIGN NEWS.**  
Four days later from Europe—the corn law agitation—effect of American news in Europe—the panic in Ireland, &c. &c.  
The packet ship Toronto, arrived at New York, on Wednesday morning, the 4th inst., and brings news from Liverpool to the 6th, and from London to the 7th ult., being four days later than that received by the Cambria.  
The news is of a very favorable and interesting character. Cotton was firm.  
The corn markets were somewhat active and firm.  
The war in India has again broken out, and the annexation of Punjab is probably consummated. If not, it will be. This Anglo-Indian intention has been for some time maturing.  
There was a great excitement and panic in Ireland relative to the new commercial policy. It is probably raised for an effect on Parliament.  
The London Money Market was easier.  
No further political action has been taken in Parliament on the Oregon question. The news in England of the postponement of the debate on this question in our Senate to the 10th February last, had a favorable effect upon the peaceful relations between the two countries. It has tranquilized the public mind in England, and was considered as a good omen and a guaranty of a peaceful disposition in that department of our Government. The position taken by Mr. Calhoun is highly commended in England. He is there viewed as a statesman of sagacity, integrity, and firmness. Petitions are pouring into Parliament, signed by hundreds of thousands, praying for a total repeal of duties upon all articles of food. This may cause a reduction of duties beyond the point proposed by Sir Robert Peel.  
The failure of the potato crop in Ireland was a subject of interest and remark. It has been announced officially in Parliament, that the English Government had authorized the purchase of Indian corn in the United States, to supply the deficiency of food caused by the failure of the potato crop. Pat and John Bull will have food despite the corn laws.  
There has been another debate in the French Chambers on the Texas question. It will be seen that since the first debate on the question, the Ministry have lost strength.  
Notwithstanding the recent declaration of Sir James Graham, to the effect that it was not intended at present to call out the Militia, 47,000 sets of accoutrements are being prepared by Messrs. W. & G. Almond, of Bond st., for the use of that force. The order came from the Board of Ordnance.  
**France and America.**—In the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, 2d ult., M. Roussier brought forward an amendment on the sixth paragraph of the address, relative to the friendly connection subsisting between the French and English governments, to the effect that the following words be added to the clause: "But in order that these relations be consolidated, it is necessary that the two governments, while acting in concert in the circumstances in which their interests are common, guard with care in the two worlds the

full independence of their political action." The honorable deputy, in developing this amendment insisted that France acted subalternately to England with regard to the affairs of America. He argued that such conduct was contrary to the policy followed by France from time immemorial, and that it was in opposition to the true interests of France. He believed firmly that war would not burst out, but still he considered that in the interest even of peace France might be declared to remain perfectly independent to choose whatever course she deemed most advisable. M. Guizot, in reply, said that the amendment was perfectly just as a general axiom, and could be accepted without any difficulty, were it not that it was intended to throw blame on the ministry. On that account he should call on the Chamber to reject it. M. Thiers then addressed the Chamber, maintaining that the ministry had done wrong to interfere in the question of the annexation of Texas as it had done, and that this course had been adopted through a desire to please England. He should, he said, support the amendment. On a division, the numbers were—against the amendment 233; in its favor 165—majority 68. The amendment was accordingly rejected.  
**Effect of Sir Robert Peel's Speech on the Corn Markets.**—It is well deserving of notice that the announcement of Sir Robert Peel's intended change in the corn laws has produced scarcely any effect on the corn market. The price of wheat, instead of going down with a run, as it ought to have done according to the confident assertions of monopolist writers and speakers, has slightly risen in several markets and remained stationary in most, and has not anywhere sunk to a serious extent. As the corn dealers are at once a shrewd and sensitive race, we may take it for granted that they do not expect any fall from present prices to follow the introduction of the new system, if they did their fears would have been shown by a rapid decline in all the principal markets in the kingdom. The fact is they know what is the real extent of the supply both of British and foreign grain too well to entertain any such fears. *Liverpool Times.*  
**British Parliament.—The Tariff.**—In the House of Commons on the 5th February, Mr. Pattison inquired how soon the new duties would come into operation?  
Sir R. Peel answered, that so soon as the House should have affirmed any resolution it might be pleased to come to, and allowed that resolution to be reported, the Government would propose, in conformity with the general usage, immediately to permit the reduction of the duties, taking the usual guarantee that in the event of the resolution not receiving the final sanction of Parliament the old duties, should be paid. Generally speaking thereof, the reduction would take effect from the day on which the resolution was agreed to; but perhaps there would be an exception made in the case of seeds, on which the reduction might not take effect until June.  
Mr. Pattison considered the answer given by the right hon. gentleman to be highly satisfactory.  
The English newspapers are discussing the Oregon question. The Times, a Tory print, takes a moderate tone; the Chronicle is for a whig, journal, blusters; the Times is for preserving peace; the Chronicle is for teaching the arrogant republicans of the U. States a lesson. The Times says:  
"In our opinion, no course which leaves the question of the Oregon territory open and unsettled can now be trusted or even endured. Even if public opinion in Europe and the U. States were not excited on the subject, there are sufficient materials for a conflagration in the country itself, and any outrage committed there on either side by American or British settlers would render war all but inevitable. A treaty which is differently interpreted by the several parties to it, and which, at the best, has had the effect of confounding and suspending our respective claims, rather than that of defining and asserting them, is an instrument which actually invites dispute; and from the moment that either party is resolved to stretch the powers it holds under such a convention to their fullest limit, it can hardly avoid encroachment on the rights of the occupant. The time is, therefore, undoubtedly come, when this provisional and imperfect treaty must end, and a final agreement for the partition of the territory must take its place. It is of little importance in our eyes whether notice of the actual termination to the convention be given by the Americans or delayed. For all useful purposes, the sort of acquiescence in a joint and doubtful right which that convention indicated and established, ceased from the moment when either nation loudly asserted absolute rights incompatible with such a stipulation. The sovereignty of the country has been in obedience to it can no longer remain so; and we see nothing irrational or alarming in the resolution of a large party in America to bring the question to a final settlement, provided that settlement be, as it ought to be, equitable and pacific. As any one, it is an absurd exaggeration to assert that the termination of a treaty which has ceased to give any protection to either party, is a sure prelude to war; and with a view to the ultimate designs of the United States, the cessation of the existing state of things is no less desirable to us than it is to them."  
Again, the Times in another number, has these remarks:  
"If this joint occupation is to be cancelled—if they who have hitherto lived together as members of one state are henceforth to be as strangers and aliens to each other—on what terms, on what terms alone, ought this separation to be effected? On what terms but those which provide an equality of advantage, local or commercial, to the parties? It is absurd to talk of numbers of degrees, square miles, superficial area, and all those things which are hauled into this discussion, rather, we suppose, for purposes of complexity than anything else. These are not the things of importance. No man in England cares about them; and the Americans know it. But there is not an Englishman of common head or right feeling who does not know that any partition of the territory which gives to the Americans the exclusive use of the Columbia and its harbors would be dishonorable to his country, and degrading to her colonists. No. Give up twice the extent of barren or frigid soil to your rivals. Advocate the unprofitable station of a vast Western empire. Absolve yourselves, if you will, from the cost of a great and showy responsibility. Do not haggle about trices. But take care of this,—that no treaty which you propose, no condition which you ratify, transfer your own trade with your own dependencies into foreign hands or make the Hudson's Bay Company tenants-at-will in their principle settlement to the new sovereigns of the Oregon. Abide by a just and legitimate claim. Allow the 49th parallel, which is for so many hundred miles the boundary of the United States, to be extended as their boundary across the Rocky Mountains, and make it the landmark of your territories until it first reaches the sea, so as to leave you in possession of a harbor for your shipping and an access to the Columbia. It is a clear, distinct geographical map. It admits of no

controversies. It will be your duty, by defining your possessions. It will confirm your amity, by presenting to both claimants equal and reciprocal means for the furtherance of those noble projects, and the diffusion of those pure blessings, which it has been the choicest privilege of our common race to spread among the nations of the earth."  
The Morning Chronicle of the 5th of February, answers the Times thus:  
"If there be, as we believe there is an aggressive spirit, which from year to year grows stronger amongst the Americans—an appetite for territorial acquisitions, which every extension of their power sharpens—our own safety requires that we should keep an eye upon the workings of this dangerous passion, and that when it threatens us, it should be met with quiet but immovable resolution."  
"Let them have this barren, worthless Oregon," say some amiable and easy tempered, rather than sagacious friends of peace—"Let them have it ten times over, rather than bring upon the people of two civilized nations the unpeppable calamities of war." Better assuredly it would be that the whole territory were sunk in the ocean, or so blasted with barrenness as to afford no sustenance for human life, than that it should be the cause of an effect so deplorable. But to let Americans have Oregon in this off-hand manner, is not the way to prevent war; it is the way to invite it. Give it to them, and as it will not be their first acquisition, so will it not be their last. The supreme protectorship of the American continent and its adjacent islands will still be the magnificent vision of the national ambition."  
"There is no security for peace but in the firmness of Great Britain. Let us yield Oregon now under any pretext, and our successful antagonist will soon pick a new quarrel. With a common frontier of some hundreds of miles the materials of difference will always be at hand. Let us show that we can be bullied, and we shall have enough of bullying." But let us, on the other hand, meet the first unjust and aggressive claim with a calm and resolute front. Without losing temper by provocation, or embittering dissension by retorting the language of violence and insult which incendiary speakers and writers utter against us, let us make it clearly understood that the sword of England is not glued to the scabbard, and that she has too often vindicated her rights to see them trampled upon now."

From the N. O. Courier, 2d inst.  
**TEXAS.**  
We have Galveston papers of last Saturday, the 25th ult.  
The new legislature had assembled at Austin.  
Gen. Burleson was chosen president of the Senate; H. P. Bee secretary; Mr. Neelis sergeant at arms.  
Mr. Crump, of Austin county, was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives; James H. Raymond, clerk; Mr. Hardeman, sergeant at arms.  
On counting the votes for Governor it appeared that Gen. Henderson had received 8,910, and Dr. Miller 1,672.  
The inauguration of the Governor was to take place February 28.  
From the Washington Union.  
**THE WHIGS AND GREAT BRITAIN.**  
The whig journals, with the National Intelligence, loudest among them, are playing just now a very foolish game. A child may see through it. Ever since the 4th of March last, the whigs have rallied almost exclusively on the cry that democratic policy in this country must eventually lead to war with England. Against British interference the democrats brought Texas into the Union. The whigs stood up for the right of England to interfere, and urged English hostility as one reason against annexation.  
Against the British theory, the President repeated Mr. Monroe's anti-colonization doctrine, applied to North America. The whig journals, forgetful of everything that Americans should remember, upbraided and scouted the doctrine as rabid Anglophobia.  
Against British violence, trampling upon all law and comity on the shores of the La Plata, the democratic press spoke out in protest. The whig journals had no word to say against the British deed, but poured out all their wrath upon the democratic denunciation of it.  
Against some portions of the Washington treaty—in itself an abstract and epitome of whig policy towards England—a treaty alike extraordinary and objectionable in some of its stipulations, and in the manner in which it was negotiated—against some portions of this treaty, inflicting deep wounds on our national sensibility—wounds the scars of which are not yet effaced—the democratic journals have from time to time objected, and for every objection however measured and moderate, the whig press has held ever ready its frowning and indignant proof. The treaty, in its view, dissipated for the time, at least, the terror of British arms; and so it mattered little that it surrendered American rights, staved off the most material issues between the two nations, gave England all the military facilities she asked for, and stipulated, by a most questionable exercise of the treaty-making power, that a squadron of eighty guns should be always kept up on the coast of Africa, while the right-of-search question was put in abeyance as a nest-egg for future difficulties. England was well satisfied with it; and the Intelligence & Co. covered it with panegyric.  
And then, when the Oregon question, dogged in that treaty at the very moment when English policy had roused France, when England had her handful of business on the continent, inherited from the doings of Lord Palmerston in the foreign office, while as yet the "cordial understanding" was not while the French government and nation were with us, even as the Oregon question came up, having been so dogged by whig misdeeds, at the moment when it should have been settled, and when Mr. Polk, proclaiming at once that the days of whig policy towards England were now numbered and finished, took his firm stand for Oregon, and called on the country to sustain him—then, in a moment, the Anglo-manics of the whig press rushed itself up to roar and lash its sides, and shake its "branded mane." "Our claim is a humbug," cries one journal. "The claim of England above 49° is better than our claim," smoothly insinuates another. "The administration is mad for war with England." "Congress to the rescue" was the general whig chorus; and then came the wail and lamentation—the Jeremiah of unmanly fear and blind faction, and Luke-warm love of country—"England is so strong!" "Look at her steam navy!" "What a multitude of guns she has at Woolwich!" "Do keep the peace! Hold on to the country if you can; but if not, why even let England have her way in the matter; and so, at all events, keep the peace till England shall choose to do something else that is not best!"  
We put it to the candor of men of all parties, that this has been the tone for months past, of a large portion of the whig press. Its comments upon the arbitration correspondence

fully prove what we say. The one charge, a thousand times repeating in a thousand forms—for falsehood is a Proteus—the one charge against the democracy and the democratic administration has been, that it sought to stir up war with England.  
Now mark how the tables are suddenly turned. Note the ludicrous effrontery with which the whole whig hunt catches the new scent, and starts off baying open-mouthed upon the new track. Experience of the past, and a shuddering fear for the future, force England to open her ports to the teeming products of our soil. Pending delicate negotiations, she sends us word that she is in want of corn. The very crisis comes which the friends of free trade in this country—the democratic party—have long been looking for. It is the very moment to do the democratic deed of commercial and financial justice and equality. The tariff of 1842—against which the democrats protested when it passed—against which they rallied in canvasses—against which they placed the present administration in power—against which they came up to Congress from the West, and the South, and the North, fully committed—against which they are sustained by all economical doctrine, by the best modern example, and by the clear tendency of the times every where, as well as by the universal demand throughout our own country for equal justice to all classes at the hands of our law, and in conformity with our constitution; the tariff of 1842, against which the democratic party now stands thus embattled and thus entrenched on its old battleground, and under its time-honored and victorious flag; the tariff of 1842, the offspring of the political debaucheries of the bacchanal canvass of 1840, at this moment stands between us and the great grain and meat market of twenty-five millions of men, now, *now, now, allowance of food, in the British empire!*  
From the very date of its advent to power, this administration had been in every way preparing itself, by the collection of information on the subject, and by the full presentation of its own views, for the full presentation of its duty to Congress and the country in relation to this tariff. The democratic party in Congress, giving place in the first instance to the necessary action on the Oregon controversy, has been waiting patiently for the day when the whole tariff question should be regularly laid before it. The principles upon which that question shall be settled when it comes up, are not doubtful. They form a leading article in the democratic creed. They are defined in the Baltimore resolutions. They are in substance reiterated and enforced in the message and in the treasury report. They are quite independent of the action of England. They are, in the judgment of the democracy, true and self-sustained in themselves. They are to be carried out prudently, firmly, effectually. So to carry them out, the present democratic Congress was sent to Washington by the people. All this is known, just as we state it, to every whig journal in the country.  
And yet, mark the result. Because the democrats will not apostasize from their old doctrines—because they will not falsify their pledges as public men—because, being elected as democrats to vote down the tariff of 1842, they now propose to continue democratic in so voting it down—they are charged by all the whig press with truckling to England, and buying Oregon by the sacrifice of American industry; and this charge is made because the democratic party cannot see the justice or wisdom of a law which makes a square yard of cotton cloth, which costs five cents in Manchester, to be valued here at twenty cents, and then taxed thirty per cent. on that value before the poor man can have it made into clothing.  
This is just the case. The democracy have come together in Congress to modify the tariff, because the tariff is unjust, unwise, unpopular, and anti-democratic. Events have just transpired which make the modification of the tariff a measure of peace. These events have come opportunely. Providence, in visiting one great nation with calamity, has given to another a new motive to just legislation, and a new power which may be wielded to extend and strengthen the commercial relations of the two countries, and so, by an act of justice to ourselves, to preserve the peace of the world.  
And now the self-styled peace party by eminence—the party whose journals in their truckling for the sake of peace have been willing to forget patriotism, and pervert truth, and make "the worse appear the better reason"—whose journals have exhausted every resource of vituperation against the administration would not give up American soil to England, nor permit a foreign power to control the possession of that soil—this party, forsooth, is now, in those same journals, getting up a clamor against the administration, because its tariff policy turns out to be the policy of peace. To rouse the ire of the whig press, it is not enough that the present tariff has long been foredoomed because of its injustice and oppression—it is not enough that the democratic party have long since protested against it, and resolved that it must not stand. More is wanted to whet the edge of whig hostility. The whig journals cannot rest till they throw in the face of the administration the fact, that its tariff policy will prevent war if war can be prevented. To prevent war, these journals get up any day a fit of horrors in view of British armaments—they will cringe and shake as withague, and speak for American rights in a "bondman's key," with bated breath, and whispering attendance." But when the question is, shall we do a great right to the agricultural masses of our own country, now taxed by an unjust law, and by so doing preserve peace with England, by interlarding the commercial interests of the two countries—when that is the question, then the whigs become ferocious haters of England, all of a sudden, and will have it that we truckle to England in doing what we pledged ourselves to do before our controversy with England arose. This is faction run mad. It begins its charge by probability out of doors, and ends it by throwing possibility out of the window.

**The Latest Yarn.**—A pretty good story is told in the United Service Journal of a poor sailor on board a vessel, which had been wrecked, laden in part with casks of Spanish dollars. The crew was taken off the wreck in boats, and just before the last boat was pushed off a man was sent back to ascertain if there might not still be some one left. On arriving on the main deck where the casks had been left, he found a poor fellow who had broken open several of the receptacles of base lucre, and spread the contents thereof on a table cloth on deck, in the midst of which he was seated, weapon in hand. Being told that the ship was fast going to pieces, he replied, "the ship may go—I have lived a poor rascal all my life, and am resolved to die rich." Remonstrance was vain, and poor Jack, who preferred the death of a rich man to the life of a poor rascal, was left to die alone in his glory."  
"Ah John, my uncle has been to New York and your hasn't?" "Well, what of that? My uncle has been in jail, and your hasn't."

From the N. Y. Jeffersonian.  
We are gratified to learn from the Union, that Mr. Walker is about to move on the question of the tariff. We never doubt for a moment, that the able and accomplished Secretary of the Treasury would bring to bear upon this question all the ability and financial skill for which he is distinguished. His course is alike honorable to himself and gratifying to the friends of the Executive and his Administration. The subjoined extract from the Union, coming from the highest and most enlightened source of information, will be read with pleasure. It will be sure to correct any error that may exist as to the course to be pursued on the subject of the tariff:  
From the Union of March 1st.  
The administration will do its duty, in despite of the clamors of the Whigs. The Secretary of the Treasury will report in favor of a reduction of the tariff, although the Whigs may sneer at the compliment which has been paid to an American document in the House of Lords. Mr. Dayton may give consequence to the act, by bringing it upon the floor of the Senate; the Whig press may call him Sir Robert; yet the Secretary will still do his duty. "We are bound to relieve our countrymen from the abominations of the tariff of 1842, without regard to British legislation. We are not the less bound to reform our own system, because England is adopting a similar policy. We ought rather the more zealously to pursue a more liberal course, under the hope that she will imitate our example. There is in the meantime no understanding nor alliance between the two countries, as the Whig presses have idly and absurdly contended. We have shown that such is the case with our own administration, and Sir Robert Peel, in his late speech to the House of Commons, makes a similar declaration.  
"It is our duty to reform our system, whatever England may do with her own. But it is less our duty to improve our tariff, because England is improving her own? Is this the part of reasonable men, or of wise statesmen? On the contrary, it is not a cheering sign to us that England is animated by the spirit of the age, and that she may be more firmly determined to pursue this course, because we are displaying its good effects in our own institutions? The Whigs may, if they please, charge all this movement to intrigue and an alliance with England. Who cares for such idle chimeras? Who is to be deterred from discharging his duty towards his own country by such palpable delusions? We rejoice that England is determined to change her policy. Is that any good reason why we should not change ours? That she is seriously bent upon it, appears from the last project submitted by Sir Robert Peel."

**THE SOUTH PASS.**  
Captain Fremont describes this avenue to the Oregon Territory as one of easy access and gradual elevation:  
"It is situated not far north of the forty second parallel, which is the boundary between our territory and that of Mexico. About six miles from our encampment, carried us to the summit. The ascent had been so gradual, that with all the intimate knowledge possessed by Carson, who had made this country his home for seventeen years, we were obliged to watch very closely to find the place at which we had reached the culminating point. This was between two low hills, rising on either hand fifty or sixty feet. When I looked back at them, from the foot of the intermediate slope, on the western plain, their summits appeared to be about one hundred and twenty feet above. From the impression on my mind at the time, and subsequently on my return, I should compare the elevation which we surmounted immediately at the Pass, to the ascent of the Capitol hill from the avenue at Washington.  
"The width of the Pass is estimated at about nineteen miles. It has nothing of the gorge-like character and winding ascent of the Alleghany passes—nothing resembling the St. Bernard and Simplon passes of the Alps. For one hundred miles the elevation is regular and gradual. It presents the aspect of a sandy plain; and the traveller, without being reminded of any change by tofome ascents, suddenly finds himself on the waters that flow to the Pacific ocean.  
"The importance of this Pass is immense. It opens the way into the valley of the Oregon, and is the only avenue to that country from the interior for a long distance. By observing the map, it will be seen that three great rivers take their rise in the neighborhood of the Pass—the Platte, the Columbia, and the Colorado. The first is a tributary of the Missouri; the second, draining all Oregon, discharges all its accumulated waters into the Pacific; the third flows southwardly and empties into the Bay of California. From the South Pass, then, as a central point, three great valleys are commanded. It is the key to California; it opens the whole Oregon country from the Rocky Mountains to the Western ocean; and is subject to both these great regions to the control of the Mississippi Valley."  
As the South Pass is within our undisputed territory, its importance will doubtless attract the attention of the government. Fort Laramie, on the Platte, about three hundred miles from the Pass, is mentioned by Capt. Fremont as a suitable point for a national post; it is now merely a station for traders. If the President's recommendation is carried out to construct forts and block-houses on the route to Oregon, these important points will doubtless be regarded.  
**Original and True.**—An editor out West, says the evening Mirror, has a journeyman Printer worth his weight in gold—a sort of *rara avis*, a quizz, a wit, a poet, an orator, a man who is up to any thing under the sun. In the summer, when business is dull, and news becomes scarce, our editorial friend has nothing to do but ring the bell for his journeyman. "Tom," says he, "I want a speech to-day,—half a column, done up brown." "I'll fix it, sir," replies Tom, who proceeds forthwith to his case, and without copy or previous preparation, sets up an admirable speech, purporting to have been delivered by some crack orator before the last public meeting. If necessary Tom makes a wood cut, representing the orator in one of his happiest flights. The speech takes like wildfire, and is considered a splendid effort of genius. Occasionally Tom is called upon to grace the editorial chair. "Tom I shall be absent for a couple of weeks—keep up the steam." "Yes, sir," says Tom, and sure enough the paper goes along like a locomotive. Sometimes Tom is requested to knock the argument of a political opponent or a blackguard editor, into *pi*. No sooner said than done. Tom goes to his case, with dire indignation upon his brow, and sets up a perfect smasher. The offending wretch is killed, to all intent and purposes. In addition to all these qualifications Tom does all the pugilistic business of the establishment, reports the proceedings of Legislature, dnas the subscribers, keeps the books, attends the public meetings, officiates at the balls and parties, does the stump-speaking of the county, and exhorts at all Methodist revivals. A good hand, we should say! That fellow Tom deserves to be a Member of Congress, or Governor of Oregon.







**DAQUERRETYPE MINIATURES.**  
M. R. JIMPHREY would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, that he purposes remaining in this place a short time, and of giving all an opportunity of procuring a correct likeness of themselves and friends in his superior style.  
Having connection with three of the most successful Daguerreotype Rooms in the State of New York, he has advantages which but few artists can realize.  
Portraits taken in a superior style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will effect them in the least.  
Daguerreotypes taken by the old process, gilded and colored so as to render them equal to those taken at the present day.  
Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.  
Particular attention given to those wishing to engage in the business. Instruction with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.  
For further information inquire at his room, on Front street up stairs adjoining Dr. Ware's, directly opposite the Chronicle Office.  
January 30, 1846. 20-1f

**New Boarding House.**  
The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has rented the large three story brick building owned by J. A. Sintas, on Front street, between Dock and Market streets, and that he has fitted it up in the most comfortable manner for the reception of BOARDERS. His rooms are neat and airy. His table will always be supplied with the best market can afford, and he pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make those who may favor him with their patronage, comfortable. His charges will be moderate. He respectfully asks the community to give him a trial.  
Wilmington, Feb'y 13, 1846. 22-1f

**DR. SWAYNE'S**  
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.  
Dr. Swayne—Dr. Sir, I feel it a debt of gratitude due you—and a duty to the afflicted generally—to offer my humble testimony in favor of your Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginica, alias Wild Cherry, or rather of its medicinal virtues. Some three years since I was violently attacked with cold and inflammation of the lungs, which was accompanied with a very distressing cough, pain in the breast and head, a very considerable discharge of offensive mucus from the lungs, frequent from them especially upon changes of weather however slight. At first, I felt no alarm about my condition, but as it went on, I grew daily weaker, and at length, was scarcely able to walk about, or speak above a whisper, such was the exceeding weakness of my lungs. During this time I had tried various preparations and prescriptions, but found no relief—growing all the time worse.— Just here I was advised and persuaded by a dear friend in Wilmington to make trial of your Syrup of Wild Cherry; I must confess that previously, I had been prejudiced against patent medicines, and am still against those coming out of the hands of empirics, but understanding your claims to the profession and practice of medicine, and having implicit faith in the say so of every friend, I forthwith purchased of Dr. Shaw, one of your Agents, a few bottles and commenced its use. My disease at this time, was of 20 or 24 months standing, consequently was deeply seated. It therefore, required time and a number of bottles to effect a cure in my case; I found, however, considerable relief from the use of the first 4 or 5 bottles. But being a public speaker, I frequently attempted to preach with my increasing strength and health, and thereby ruptured those vessels that had already begun to heal; in this way, doubtless, my cure was greatly retarded. In consequence of acting thus imprudently I had to use 12 or 15 bottles before I was perfectly restored. I have no question a much smaller number of bottles would have made me sound but for the above indiscretion. The syrup allayed the feverish habit, drove away the distressing cough, put a stop to the discharge of matter from the lungs, and gave them, and the entire system, good health. Thanks be to God, who is the source of all health, and to Dr. Swayne for who, I would recommend this Syrup to all persons who may be effected with colds, cough or consumption, I verily believe, it will cure consumption in the first and second stages, and in the last, will give ease and prolong life. It is an excellent medicine in cases of whooping cough, and is so very pleasant to the taste, that children will cry for it. I have deferred offering this Certificate till now, for the purpose of being perfectly satisfied with the permanency of the cure, and now that I feel perfectly well, I offer it with pleasure.  
Duplin County N. C. J. P. JORDAN.  
Dec. 13th, 1845.

**CAUTION.**—The public should be on their guard against the many 'Balaams' and 'Mixtures' of Wild Cherry, which have sprung up in all parts of the country, purporting to be prepared by physicians, all of which will be found to be 'false', by a little inquiry in the town and cities where they originate. All certificates and statements in regard to Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry are 'strictly true', and the proprietor is daily receiving them from persons who have been cured by the celebrated remedy. The (original and only) genuine article is only prepared by Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of EIGHTH and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.  
WM. SHAW, AGENT.  
Wilmington N. C.  
Feb 13, 1846. 22-1f

**HANOVER HOUSE.**  
The subscriber would inform his friends that he has taken this well known and popular HOTEL, and that he will be ready to receive Boarders on the 15th of October next.  
His efforts to make his house agreeable to those who may patronize him, will be unremitting and assiduous. The HANOVER HOUSE will be supplied with new furniture, clean beds, and attentive servants. In addition to this, he will be aided in the duties of superintending the "HOUSE", by an active and experienced man. His table will be supplied with every delicacy which this and the Charleston markets can afford.  
JOHN S. JAMES.  
Sept 19, 1845. 22-1f

**FRESH BEEF.**  
JAMES PETTEWAY  
RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Market-house, the best of  
**FRESH MEATS,**  
of every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage.  
Drovers will please give him a call before disposing of their stock, as he will give the highest price the market affords.  
Jan'y 2, 1846. 16-1f

**OUTCALT'S SNUFF.**  
10 HALF barrels in Bladders.  
Just received and for sale by  
BARRY & BRYANT.  
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1845.—[6-1f]

**FAMILY GROCERIES.**  
JUST received from New York, a general assortment of Family Groceries, viz:  
Coffee, all kinds,  
Sugar, Porto Rico,  
do New Orleans,  
do Crushed,  
do Loaf,  
do Powdered,  
Crackers, all kinds,  
Sperm Candles,  
Tallow do,  
Soap, all kinds,  
Raisins, Figs, and Almonds,  
Foreign and American Brandy,  
do do Gin,  
do do Rum,  
Cincinnati Whiskey,  
Port, Madeira, and Champagne Wines,  
Pure Juice of Port,  
Ground Pepper, Starch,  
Preserved Plums, Pine Apples, Limes, Canton Ginger, Peaches, and Crab Apples,  
Tomato, Mushroom, and Walnut Catsups,  
Brandy Peaches, and Cherries,  
Spices of all kinds,  
Pickles,  
Gherkins, Onions, Colly Flower, Horse Radish, Sardines, and Pickled Lobsters,  
Indigo,  
Cod Fish and Irish Potatoes,  
Culion Market Beef,  
No 1 Mackerel, do Butter, do Cheese,  
For sale at the New Family Grocery store, one door East of the Carolina Hotel.  
Call and see, we have just the thing for Christmas, and every thing a family wants for to eat, and good.  
by H. R. NIXON & CO.  
D5.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscribers will receive proposals, until the first of April, for enclosing the Jail of this (Bladen) County, with a brick wall. It will require to be two feet thick, 28 by 28 feet, and 11 feet in height, gables to correspond and be covered with a good roof of Cypress or Juniper Shingles. There will also be required forty bars of iron, 1 1/2 inches square, for windows; of which there will be eight; a door of ordinary strength only required. All of the materials to be of the best quality, and bond and security for the faithful performance of the work required.  
W. M. J. COWAN, } Commissioners.  
H. H. ROBINSON, }  
Feb 27, 1846. 24-3f

**MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, Head & Foot Stones, &c.**  
THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.  
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.  
Wilmington, N. C. Feb. 13, 1846. 24-3f

**Just Received.**  
20 DOZEN Steel Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,  
40 cast Ploughs, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, extra Bars and Shears,  
6 dozen "Collins" boxing Axes,  
" " " Kentucky do  
12 " Georgia long Bits,  
4 " Ames' Spades and Shovels,  
A general assortment of Cooper's Tools.  
ALSO,  
30 bags Lagaira Coffee,  
50 " Rio do  
10 " Java do  
25 " St. Domingo Coffee,  
2 hds best St. Croix Sugar,  
2 " " Porto Rico do  
Woolsey and Woolsey's Loaf Sugar,  
Cheese, Tea, Canal and Fayetteville Flour, &c.  
[23] HALL & ARMSTRONG.

**WANTED.**—The highest CASH PRICE will be paid for OLD PEWTER, by  
J30, 1846. 20-1f HART & POLLEY.

**Corn, Meal, and Cow Pens.**  
In store, and for sale by  
J9.] Wm. COOKE.

**ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.**  
County and Sup. Court Writs  
do do Subpoenas  
do do Fi. Fas.  
County Court Scire Facias  
Apprentice's Indentures  
Letters of Administrators  
Juror's Tickets  
Peace warrants  
Constable's bonds  
Notes of hand  
Checks, Cape Fear Bank  
do Branch Bank of the State  
Notes, negotiable at bank  
Inspector's Certificates  
Certificates of Justices attending Court  
Shipping Papers  
Bills Lading (letter)  
Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.  
Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

**THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.**—This Institution, during the month of June, issued ninety new Policies, viz:  
To Merchants and 31 To Clergymen 7  
Traders 10 To Physicians 3  
To Clerks 10 To Lawyers 4  
To Agents 4 To Mechanics 6  
To Brokers 3 To Artists 4  
To Manufacturers 2 To Supercargo 2  
To Bookkeepers 2 To Pres't of a Bank 1  
Publishers 2 To Cash'r of a Bank 1  
To Iron Masters 2 To Gentlemen 2  
To Dentist 1 To Ladies 6  
To Teacher 1  
To Grocers 2 Lives Insured 90  
Condition of this Office on the 1st of February, and at this date.  
Date, No. of Policies, Gr. Rec'd, Loss & Ex. Amt., Jan'y 31st 1846, 124,687, 327,414, 497,372  
June 30th 1513, 191,997, 38,315, 153,592  
In. since 1st Feb'y, \$127,687,200, \$10,901, \$56,313  
SAMUEL HANNAH, Sec'y.  
The undersigned, agent for the above Company in this town, will receive and transmit applications.  
JOHN S. RICHARDS.  
July 18, 1845.

**J. T. SCHONWALD, BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,**  
HAS on hand a large stock of Botanic Medicines, of his own manufacture, such as remedies for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cholera, Gravel, Liver and Spleen Complaints, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, sick Head-ache, Piles, Nervous diseases, Worms, Tetters, and all diseases of the Skin, Itch, Scrofula, &c. &c.  
These remedies are all of purely Vegetable composition, and are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of Medicines, ever offered to the public.  
The above medicines are for sale in Princess street, near Rankin & Martin's Auction and Commission Store, at wholesale and retail.  
Wilmington, N. C. D26, 1845. 15-3m

**LIVERY STABLES.**  
SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.  
For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.  
I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.  
H. R. NIXON.  
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1845.—[6-1f]

**ADAMS & M'GARY**  
HAVE OPENED their store in the Parsley buildings, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, where they have and will keep a large assortment of GROCERIES, SHIP STORES and PROVISIONS, among which will be found  
6 hds. P. R. and St. Croix Sugars,  
50 bags Coffee  
50 bbls Canal Flour  
40 half do do  
50 bbls Mess & Prime Beef  
40 bbls do do  
100 bbls Pilot and Navy Bread  
25 barrels and boxes Cracked  
25 bbls Whiskey  
20 do Rum  
20 do Brandy  
10 do Gin  
40 chests and 3 chests Tea  
10 casks Cheese  
ALSO—Some very superior TEAS, for family use, in half pound, quatrone and canisters.  
N28. 11-1f

**Rock Spring Hotel.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER has taken the above establishment, where he is prepared to receive boarders, and with the convenient and comfortable arrangement of the House, its convenient location for business men, and by strict attention on his part, for the comfort of his customers, he trusts to receive, as heretofore, a liberal share of public patronage.  
N. F. BOURDEAUX.  
sept 26, 1845. 2-1f

**H. S. KELLY, MERCHANT TAILOR, SUCCESSOR TO V. R. PEIRSON. AT HIS OLD STAND, IN MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.**  
THE subscriber would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, as well as former customers, who are in want of  
**Fall and Winter Clothing.**  
to his large and well selected stock of goods—Brogans, black and fancy colored elastic Cassimeres, very rich styles Silk Cassimeres and Velvet Vestings, with their usual assortment of West of England and French fancy colored and black  
**CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,**  
all of which are of the most celebrated manufacturers, and for durability and fastness of colors, our customers have tested for the last six years, and to such as have not given them a trial, we would say call and satisfy yourselves. Full suits will be furnished at a few days' notice, and we do not hesitate to challenge a comparison with any in point of style, elegance or workmanship. At the same time our Prices will convince the most skeptical that first rate garments can be furnished at very reduced prices, for Cash or a short credit. We would call particular attention to our  
**Furnishing Department,**  
where gentlemen arriving in town, requiring an immediate outfit, can be furnished with every style of garment, made and trimmed in every respect, equal to those made to order. In addition to this, is the  
**Outfitting Department,**  
comprising a most beautiful assortment of Scarfs, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Boasoms, Collars, Hosiery, Suspenders, and in fact, every thing necessary to complete a Gentleman's Wardrobe, now on hand and for sale low for Cash.  
Our friends in the country will find it to their advantage to call as they arrive in town. They will here have the advantages of an immense variety of the most fashionable goods to select from, and at prices that the most economical cannot object to.  
H. S. KELLY, Market st.  
Peirson's old stand.  
Oct 10, 1845. 4-1f

**R. O. HED STAVES WANTED.**  
Proposals will be received by the subscriber, until the first of January next, for the delivery of **R. O. HED STAVES** of the following dimensions, viz: to be plumb, 44 inches long, not less than 3 inches wide, averaging 3 1/2 inches, not under one inch thick, and well dressed.  
The delivery can commence immediately, and continue during the next spring and summer. Persons proposing will state the quantity they will deliver, and their lowest price. Also their lowest price for Rough Staves that will dress down to the above dimensions. Proposals either verbal or addressed in writing to the subscriber, will receive attention.  
G. W. DAVIS.  
Oct. 17th, '45.

**Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars.**  
40 THOUSAND CIGARS, in boxes containing from 100 to 500, assorted qualities  
2 half barrels Scotch Snuff, loose.  
2 kegs " " in half-pound papers.  
5 half-barrels do. bladders.  
1 barrel smoking Tobacco.  
2 boxes superior do.  
In store and for sale by  
O17 BARRY & BRYANT.

**Save your Corn Cobs and Shucks.**  
TO THE PLANTERS AND MILLERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.  
THE undersigned has obtained Letters Patent, to enable common Millstones (as such) now in use, to grind CORN, COBS and SHUCKS, into meal, for Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c. which is by saving more than one third of a crop, whithery an important item with planters. The machinery used for the above purpose is simple and durable, and cannot, with fair use, get out of order. It will last as long as the Stones last, with an expense of 50 cents every five years. To enable the common Mill Stone to grind ear corn into meal, requires no new buildings or extra power. It can also be applied to Horse Mills, Threshing Machines, Gins, or any given power known. The same Mill will grind one third more of Corn Meal by the introduction of this Machinery, and can be changed from grinding Corn and Cob, to grinding Corn Meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn alone, when fed to stock, is said to be by the most practical and scientific Planters, constituting in its effects, producing fonder, choicer and various other maladies which are incident to stock. Grinding cobs with the Corn, makes a food congenial with their nature, and cannot produce any of the serious results aforementioned. Stock, when fed on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of distension (so necessary to the proper health of animals), by their being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce distension before the animal becomes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn, produce a necessary distension, without any danger of diseases arising from overeating. Corn and cob meal is improved by scalding, and still more by boiling, and yet more by a partial fermentation. All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs. But Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food, consequently they will require it dry or partially wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen, when fed with unground food, void much in an undigested state, which is of course lost for all beneficial purposes. Read the subjoined certificate.  
The undersigned can be addressed at Raleigh, and all calls will be attended to punctually and with despatch by himself or Agent.  
W. F. COLLINS.  
March 14, 1845. 26-1y

**CERTIFICATE.**  
Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and Shuck, I consented that he should do so on experiment; and I am able to say that it grinds Corn in the Shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour; and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that it grinds shelled Corn more than twice as fast as before, and by my watch, at the rate of 15 bushels per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the right to use it, as it will afford me a speedy way of feeding my horses and cattle, and save much thereby.  
WM. BOYLAN.  
March 14, 1845.—[26-1y

**Cornelius Myers, FASHIONABLE HATTER, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.**  
WOULD express his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their liberal patronage the past year, and hopes by strict attention to his business, and efforts to please and suit the taste of all who may favor him with their custom, to merit a continuance of the same. He would respectfully call the attention of the public to his large and well selected stock of  
**Hats and Caps.**  
got up expressly for this market, and warranted for cheapness, durability and beauty, not to be surpassed. His assortment will at all times be found full and complete, consisting of Gent's Beaver, Nutria, Brush and Russia Hats, fine Mohair, Silk, and Angora Sporting Hats, of every variety of shape and quality. A splendid assortment of  
**CAPS;**  
Fur, Broadcloth, Fur Bands, Silk Velvet, fine Cloth, Oil, Silk, Velveteen, Hair, Seal, &c. &c.  
**Leather Hat Cases**  
of every style; common do.  
ALSO,  
A splendid assortment of Walking Canes, Hat Brushes, &c., Water Proof and Wool Hats, very cheap, by the dozen.  
Planters and others purchasing for negroes, will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.  
Merchants furnished at New York prices.  
N. B.—Cash paid for Otter, Mink, and Raccoon Skins.  
October 24, 1845. 6-1f

**CHARLES BARR, MERCHANT TAILOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.**  
TAKES this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends in Wilmington and its vicinity, for the patronage so liberally bestowed him, for the last three years, while amongst them, and hopes, by strict attention to business, and every effort to accommodate, to merit a continuance of the same.  
He has just returned from the Northern markets with one of the finest STOCKS of GOODS that has ever been exhibited in this or any other town in the state, comprising every article usually kept in a Merchant Tailor's Store, consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, of the newest styles, all of which will be found worthy of the attention of his friends. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.  
He has also on hand a full assortment of  
**Ready-made Clothing.**  
got up especially under his direction, while in Philadelphia, and he is disposed to sell them as cheap as any other house in town.  
N. B.—He has also some of the finest workmen this country can produce, and all garments ordered at his establishment shall be warranted to give satisfaction.  
October 3, 1845

**To the Riding and Travelling Community.**  
THE subscriber has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND MARTINGALES, Hand Leather, Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Valises, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Satchels, Coach, Gig, Buggy and wagon HARNESSES, Collars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. All of which he warrants to be of the best workmanship and materials, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices.  
ALSO—Charrioteers' Buggies, Trotting Wagons and Sulkeys, for sale low. Northern Saddle Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings.  
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.  
N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing SADDLES and HARNESSES to order, and repairing the same, together with trimming Carriages and making Church Cushions.  
D5. G. C. H.

**WINDOW SHUTTERS—BLINDS AND DOORS.**  
THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufacturers at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.  
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.  
Sept. 27, 1844. 4-1f

**FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.**  
DR. A. C. EVANS,  
HAS RECEIVED at the NEW DRUG STORE, in addition to a full and complete stock of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles, 100 kegs White Lead, No 1 pure.  
75 boxes Window Glass, 8X10 to 12X16,  
50 lbs. Mercurials, 100 oz. Sulph. Quinine,  
12 bbls Oil,  
25 cans Verdigris and Chrome Green,  
1000 lbs. English and American Epsom Salts,  
7 doz. Salad Oil,  
12 gross bottled Soda, (a fine article).  
6 doz. Trusses, including Chases, Ivory pad, Hull's, Marsh's, &c., (all sizes).  
Sulphate and Acet. Morphine, McMurri's Elixer of Opium, Iodine, Iodide of Potash and Iron, Strychnia, Pipterine, Henry's Magesia, Husband's fluid Magesia, Elixir, Parrot's Ext. Bark, Oil of Naphtha, Castor Oil Candy, (a good purgative for children), French Mustard, &c., with the following  
**PATENT MEDICINES:**  
Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Swayne's Syrup of Do., Taylor's Balsam, Liverwort, Moffat's Phlegm Bitters, Jayne's Expecterant and Hair Tonic, Swain's Panacea, Palmestock's Vermifuge, Sarsaparilla, Indian Panacea, Cheesman's Balsam, Thompson's Eye Water, Gales' Ointment, Beckwith's, Peter's, Lee's, Leidy's, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, &c. &c.  
A liberal supply of all articles in the line, will be constantly kept on hand, at a considerable reduction on customary prices.  
Physicians and Merchants will find it to their interest to call before going further.  
All articles warranted genuine or returned.  
July 18th, 1845. 44

**TO PRINTERS.**  
Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.  
THE subscribers have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office. The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.  
Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.  
N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.  
Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.  
COCKCROFT & EVERED,  
68 Ann Street.  
september 12, 1845. 62-6m

**ADVANCES.**  
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on consignments of Produce to my friends in New York.  
JOHN S. RICHARDS.  
June 27, 1845.

**FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.**  
STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.  
THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of  
**BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,**  
at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the best, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.  
Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.  
JOSEPH M. TILLY.  
Oct. 19, 1845. 1-1f

**Just Received.**  
Per Schrs. Ellen from Philadelphia, and Tigra from New York.  
**AND NOW OPEN.** a splendid assortment of Ready-made Clothing, which are offered to the public for examination—got up expressly for the southern market;—the style, quality and finish are unsurpassed, and will be sold as cheap as they can be had at any other house in the country; consisting of: Looks, Sack Overcoats, Bangs, Frock, Dress and Business Coats; Pantalons and Vests, of various styles. Together with every article that constitutes a gentleman's wardrobe. At wholesale and retail prices.  
Also—An assortment of uncut goods of the latest styles, to select from.  
Gentlemen wishing to be measured for their garments can have them made and trimmed in the latest Paris fashions, by calling on  
CHARLES BARR, Wilmington, N. C.

**O. D. NASH BRANDY.**  
60 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by  
G. W. DAVIS.  
**TO RENT.**  
A STORE HOUSE at Taylor's Bridge, for a year, on low terms. A good stand to barter Groceries, &c., for Naval Stores.—For further particulars apply to the subscriber Address by letter to Taylor's Bridge, Sampson County, N. C. P. MURPHY.  
Jan. 16, 1846. 18-1f

**Boarding House.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 1st of OCTOBER NEXT, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the Hanover House, on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make transient boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses.  
He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his  
**Livery Stables**  
are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.  
He keeps constantly on hand, HORSES and BUGGIES for hire.  
DAVID THALLY.  
N. B.—Drovers can be well accommodated.  
September 26th, 1845. 2-12m

**J. LEONARD, BLACK-SMITH,**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wilmington, and the surrounding country, that he has located his BLACK-SMITH establishment in the Shop recently occupied by Mr. L. Wood, near Meers' Hall & Armstrong's Distillery, where he is prepared to execute every description of work in his line, viz: Mill and Steam Boat work, make or repair Boilers, and all kinds of Rigid Tools, Plows, &c. &c. in a substantial and workmanlike manner.  
He solicits a share of the patronage, and will always endeavor to give satisfaction.  
WILMINGTON, Jan'y 1846. 20-1y

**Daniel Oromley, BOOT MAKER,**  
Front Street, opposite the Chronicle Office, WILMINGTON, N. C.  
INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.  
Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLE.  
In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.  
D. C. will take pleasure in showing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call.  
[Oct 4th, 1844. 3-1y  
Chronicle will please copy.

**M. VASSAR & CO'S PALE AND AMBER ALE.**  
IN bbls., bbls. and half-bbls., received directly from the Brewery, and constantly for sale by  
O17. [5-4to1f] D. W. WOOD.

**GUNNY BAGS.**  
2500 TWO Bushel Gunny Bags, just received per barque Magha, from Boston. For sale by  
G. W. DAVIS.

**CARRIAGES.**  
MARKET STREET, ABOUT 20 YARDS ABOVE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.  
THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found, Coach, Buggy, Charioteer, Buggies, &c., Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.  
All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the nearest manner.  
He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESSES, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.  
Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1846. 30-12m

**Notice.**  
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Wm. B. Meares, dec'd, are hereby notified, that unless payment is made on or before the 15th of January next, suit will be commenced in every instance of failure.  
C. G. MEARES.  
Nov. 28, 1845. 11-1f

**LIFE INSURANCE.**  
New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.  
THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above company, is prepared to receive applications, and to communicate all necessary information on the subject, to such as may apply.  
JOHN S. RICHARDS.  
June 27, 1845

**THE SUBSCRIBER** has now landing from schrs. J. D. Jones and Excellent, the following articles of merchandise, which he offers for sale low for cash or approved city paper.  
50 75 boxes Coffee, (various qualities)  
10 boxes Sperm Candles,  
10 do Adamantine do,  
10 do Mould do No 6,  
5 do do do No 5,  
5 do do do No 4,  
4 hbls Porto Rico Molasses  
40 barrels, 1/2 Superfine Car. Flour,  
10 half do do  
1 barrel Powdered Sugar,  
1 box Loaf do  
3 bags Brazil do  
10 bbls N. Y. S. Mess Pork,  
10 kegs Butter, 20 boxes Cheese,  
20 jars Butter, 46 do Herring,  
20 Bbls American Brand Whiskey,  
25 do do do  
5 do N. E. Rum,  
5 do Cider,  
5 do Apple Brandy.  
4 baskets Champagne.  
Together with an assortment of Segars, Tobacco, Mustard, Pepper, Snuff, Gincow Sugar, &c. Biscuit, Mackerel, Shot, Powder, Holloware, &c. &c. Also an invoice of domestic comprising Sheetting, Shirting, Calicoes, Satinets, &c. &c.  
Also daily expected.  
200 bales Hay, prime N. Y.  
45000 Bricks. JOHN S. RICHARDS.  
N28. W. 1st street.

**TEMPERANCE NOTICES.**  
THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, holds its meetings every Friday night, in the Masonic Hall, at 8 o'clock in summer, and 7 o'clock in winter.  
THE WILMINGTON TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY will hold its meetings in the Masonic Hall, on Monday evenings, at the same hour.  
THE AUXILIARY WASHINGTON SOCIETY holds its meetings in the school house at Pottersville, every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.  
51-12m

**Notice.**  
THE subscriber would respectfully return his most grateful thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, for the kind and liberal patronage which they have shown him, and for the many favors they have extended to him during the time he has resided amongst them. Mr. H. S. Kelly has recently bought out his entire stock of goods, and intends carrying on the MERCHANT TAILORING business in all its branches, as the stand formerly occupied by the subscriber. He would inform his old friends and customers that he has been engaged in the northern cities for the last six or eight weeks, in selecting a rich and fashionable stock of goods for Mr. Kelly, who, he takes pleasure in recommending as a workman, who, from experience in his profession, is every way deserving the patronage and encouragement of the citizens of Wilmington.  
V. R. PEIRSON.  
sept 19, 1845. 1-1f

**NOTICE.**  
O WING to the very high prices of provender, we are compelled to raise our price of STABLEAGE, and HORSE FEED, to the following stated prices, viz:  
Horse feed, per day, \$1 00  
do do per month, \$15 00  
H. R. NIXON.  
DAVID THALLY.  
Dec 19, 1845. 14-1f

**GREAT ATTRACTIONS.**  
THE subscriber has just received from the North, at his old stand, one door from the corner of Market and Front Streets, a large supply of  
**BOOTS and SHOES**  
of every description, which he offers for sale lower than were ever before offered in Wilmington. Ladies and gentlemen wishing Boots, Booties, slippers, and Shoes of any kind, will do well to call and examine his stock as he is determined to sell cheaper than such goods have ever been offered in this market.  
He will also MAKE TO MEASURE, and repair Boots and Shoes of every description in the best and latest style.  
ALSO—A large supply of  
**NEGRO BROGANS,**  
very cheap.  
JAS. FUNDERFORD.  
Dec. 12, 1846. 3-1f